

4315. VIGNA CATJANG.**Cowpea.**

From North Carolina. Received January 22, 1900.

Wonderful. This is one of the best cowpeas grown in the South. It is semierect, with large and abundant foliage, and is a prolific yielder both of vine and seed. Sow the seed broadcast about corn-planting time, or scatter in the corn rows at the last cultivation, using 10 to 15 quarts per acre. The vines may be cut for hay or turned under for green manure. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 89.)

4316. VIGNA CATJANG.**Cowpea.**

From North Carolina. Received January 22, 1900.

Southern. This is the most commonly cultivated variety in the South. It is very prolific, but does not compare with the "Wonderful" in amount of seed or forage. Sow the seed broadcast about corn-planting time, or scatter in the corn rows at the last cultivation, using 10 to 15 quarts per acre. The vines may be cut for hay or turned under for green manure. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 89.)

4317. VIGNA CATJANG.**Cowpea.**

From North Carolina. Received January 22, 1900.

Black. One of the earliest cowpeas; suitable for cultivation in the North. Sow the seed broadcast about corn-planting time, or scatter in the corn rows at the last cultivation, using 10 to 15 quarts per acre. The vines may be cut for hay or turned under for green manure. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 89.)

4318. VIOLA TRICOLOR.**Pansy.**

From New York. Presented by M. Beaulieu, of Wood Haven, January 23, 1900.

Mille Cecile Davy. An improved strain of giant pansy.

4319. AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS.**Common amaranthus.**

From India. Received through the Division of Agrostology, January 24, 1900.

An annual weed which is cultivated as a food plant in the hill country of southern India. The seeds are parched, ground, and made into cakes with sugar. The green leaves are also used as a vegetable.

4320. PINUS GERARDIANA.**Neosia.**

From India. Received through the Division of Agrostology, January 24, 1900.

"A medium-sized pine found in the arid parts of northwestern India and Afghanistan. The seeds are collected and stored, and form an important item in the food supply of the region." (*Church.*)

4321.

From Ferndale, Wash. Presented by Dr. A. W. Thornton, January 17, 1900.

Some Chilean nuts from Valdivia. Adapted only to the citrus belt of California or Florida. Distributed.

4322. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.**Tsamma melon.**

From Berkeley, Cal. Presented by Prof. Charles H. Shinn, of the California Experiment Station. Grown in California from seed imported from South Africa by the Division of Agrostology through Prof. Peter MacOwan.

A forage melon from the Kalahari Desert of South Africa. The fruits are small, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, but are produced in the greatest abundance. It is said that travelers crossing the deserts of South Africa depend largely upon them for water for their stock. Of value for introduction in the deserts of southern California and Arizona.